

Standard Transport and Network Capabilities

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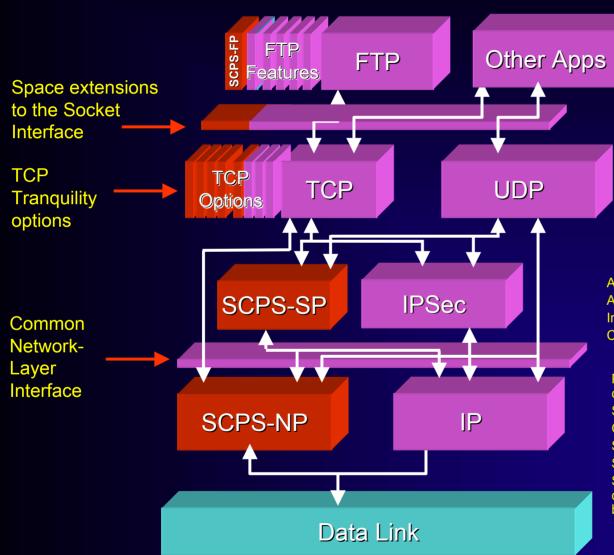


AGENDA

- CCSDS Space Internet Protocol Options
- Architectural Alternatives for End-to-End Data Transfer

Distribution and Product Information

Current CCSDS Space Internet Protocol Options



Record read & record update; File & record Integrity; Automatic restart; User suspend/resume; Suppress ASCII reply codes.

mixed-loss environments (congestion, corruption, outage);
Selective negative acknowledgment;
Robust header compression;
Partial Reliability service (BETS);
Delimitation of record boundaries;
RFC 1323: Window scaling, time stamps, sequence number extension

Congestion control appropriate for

Authentication: guarantee of the identity of a source; Access Control: prevention of unauthorized access; Integrity: protection against modification; Confidentiality: protection from disclosure.

Provides both connectionless and managed-connection routing;

Supports precedence (priority) based handling;

Offer multiple routing options:

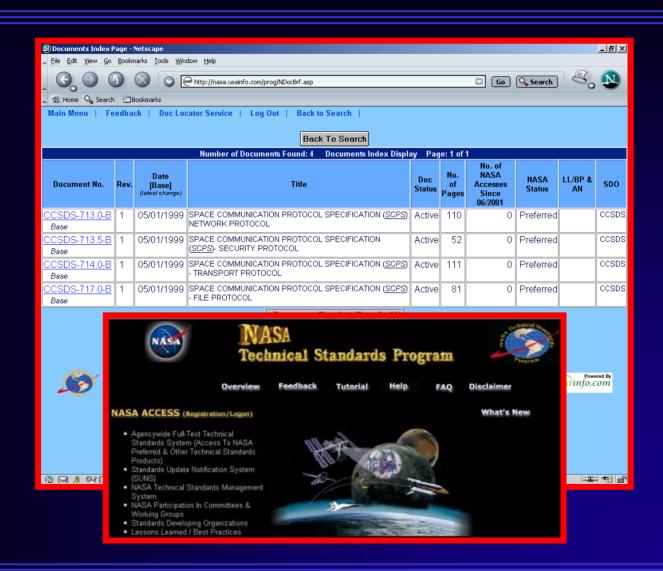
Signals errors to the layer above;

Supports packet lifetime control;

Scalable - tailor capability to need, e.g., high communications efficiency in constrained bandwidth conditions.

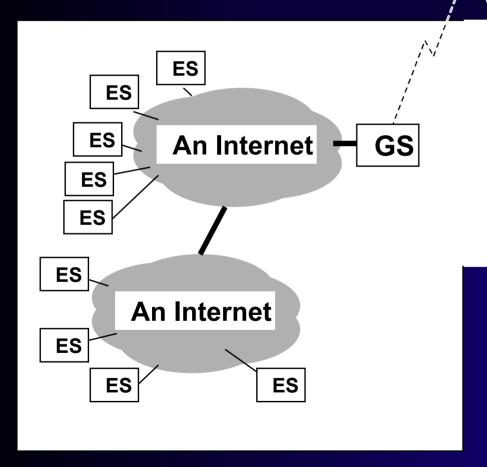
The CCSDS protocol suite supports either "native" or "space enhanced" Internet services, at the discretion of the Project organization

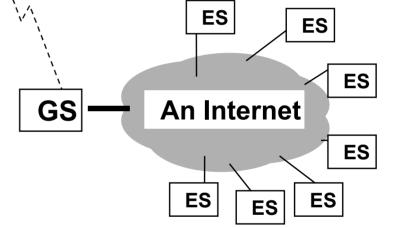






Architectural Alternative: End-to-End Operation



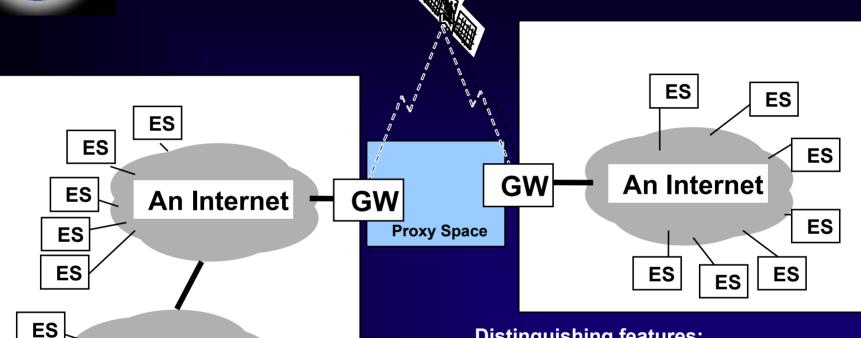


Distinguishing features:

- End-to-end protocol operation at IP and above
- Application and transport connections run end-to-end
- Each transport (TCP) endpoint must be tuned to maximize performance/utilization over satellite link
- Tunings for satellite link may be inappropriate for terrestrial links



Architectural Alternative: Proxy-Based Operation



ES = End System **GW = Transport Layer Gateway (Proxy)**

ES

An Internet

ES

Third Space Internet Workshop

ES

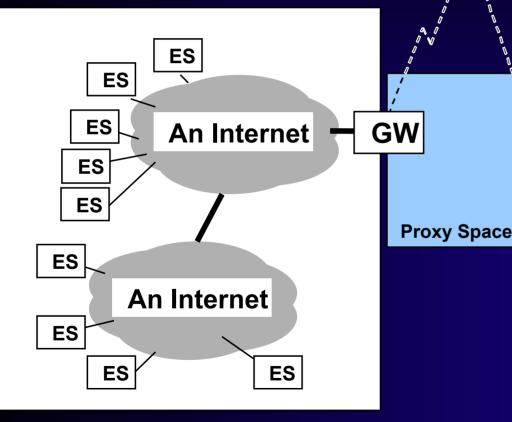
Distinguishing features:

- Dual-gateway (proxy) configuration
- ES transport connections do not cross the satellite/wireless link so ES's do not have to be satellite/ wireless aware (e.g., can be unmodified COTS, simplifies deployment)
- Application layer connections run end-to-end
- Security above transport or via trusted gateways

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Architectural Alternative: Hybrid Proxy Operation



ES = End System
GW = Transport Layer Gateway (Proxy)

Distinguishing features:

ES

Single proxy gateway configuration

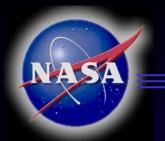
ES

ES

- ES connections on spacecraft/ wireless side traverse the satellite hop - ES's must be satellite aware
- Wireless ES-to-ES communication via satellite possible without GW's
- Suitable for constellations or onboard use

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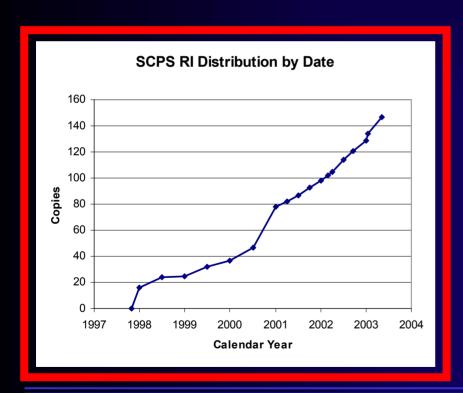


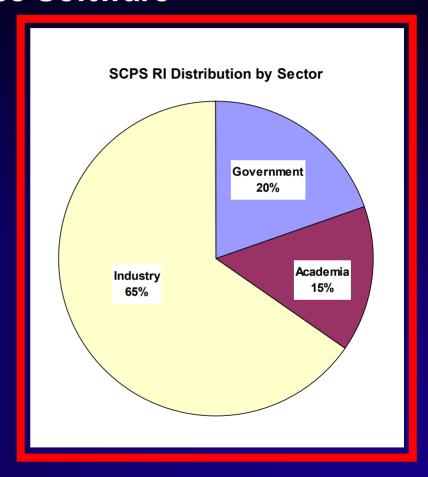
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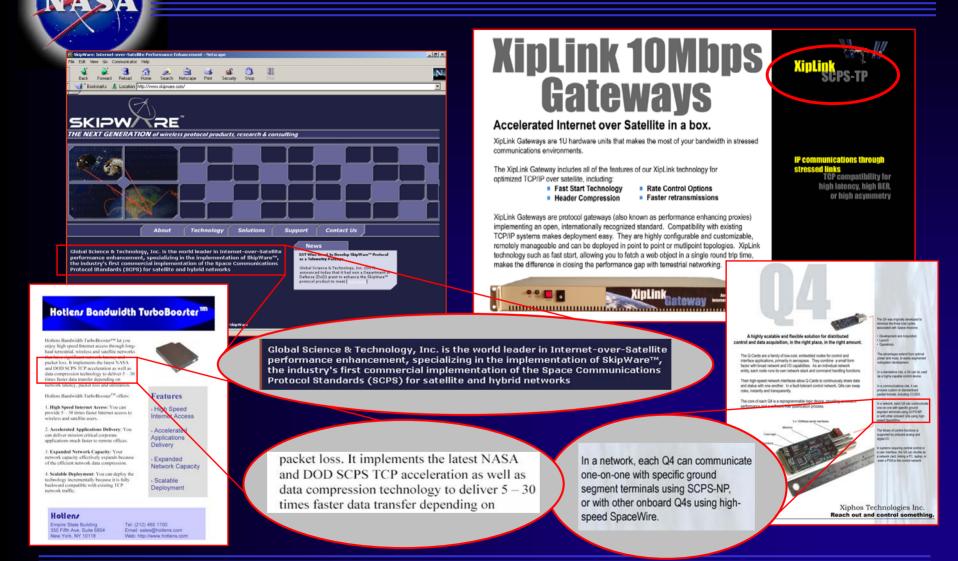
- Reference Implementation of CCSDS Space Internet Protocol Options is freely available (ref. www.scps.org)
- ◆ Two fully-independent implementations of the transport layer capability have completed successful interoperability testing
- ◆ In-kernel network and transport layer protocols available for NetBSD, many transport layer gateway products available



SCPS Reference Software









- 1. Interplanetary Internet: An Architectural Framework for Space Internetworking: Adrian Hooke
- 2. User Data Services for Internet Based Spacecraft Applications: Joe Smith
- 3. CCSDS File Delivery Protocol (CFDP): Tim Ray
- 4. Internet Protocol Based Standards for Spacecraft Onboard Interfaces: Joe Smith
- 5. Standard Spacecraft Interfaces and IP Network Architectures: Jane Marquart
- 6. Standard Transport and Network Capabilities: Bob Durst
- 7. Next Generation Space Internet: Standards and Implementation: Keith Scott



- 8. Secure Space Networking: Howie Weiss
- 9. Delay Tolerant Networking: Scott Burleigh
- 10. CCSDS Link Layer Protocol Suite: Greg Kazz